PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of	:	
Richard S. Belliveau	:	
Serial No. 10/801,177	:	Group Art Unit: 2885
Filed: 03/15/2004	:	Examiner: Lee, Y My Quach
Title: LIGHTING DEVICES USING A PLURALITY OF LIGHT SOURCES	:	

Status of Claims and Support for Claim Changes

for Reissue Application under 37 C.F.R. 1.173(c), for Amendment

in Response to May 24, 2011 Office Action

Claims 13, 20, 22-23, 27, 33, 35, 37, 39-41, 44, 50, 56-58, 60-62, 65, 73-79, and 81 have been amended following the May 24, 2011 office action. Claims that are indicated as "amended" have been amended only once since the initial reissue application was filed on March 15, 2004, while claims that are indicated as "twice amended" have been amended twice since the initial reissue application was filed. Claims 1-82 are now pending. Support in the patent specification for the claims 13-82 added by the reissue is shown in the chart below as follows:

13. (twice amended) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Fig. 3F shows a substrate 2312. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 9-13, Fig. 3F).
a plurality of light emitting diodes;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). LEDs 2312a-p in Fig. 3F are mounted to the

	substrate. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 37-42; Fig. 3F).
a lamp driver circuit;	Lamp driver circuit 2280. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c)
a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
a base housing;	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a lamp housing in which the substrate is located;	Lamp housing 970 includes substrate 912. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 3-4).
means for remote positioning of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing so that an actual azimuth of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined azimuth value and an actual elevation of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined elevation value, and so that light from the plurality of light emitting diodes is projected onto a predetermined location of a projection surface as determined by the actual azimuth and the actual elevation, and in response to one or more control signals which specify the predetermined azimuth value and the predetermined elevation value;	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing 960. Means such as including motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28). Prior art of multiparameter lights, including U.S. Patent No. 3,845,351, disclosed which include illumination of stage or studio in which parameters of azimuth, elevation are set to values provided by control signals. (Patent, col. 1, lns. 55-64; U.S. patent no. 3,845,351, col. 3, lns. 45-60; col. 5, lns. 44-55, claim 1, first paragraph). Electronics (or base) housing 960 may house control circuits, and motors (not shown) used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of lamp housing 970 in relation to electronics (base) housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, second paragraph) Mulltiple light sources projected upon the set, or surface to be projected upon, behind a subject to, for example, provide look like setting sun. (Patent, col. 12, lns. 1-25). Motors (not shown) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronics (base) housing. (Patent, col. 15, second paragraph). More than one swivel point may be provided for panning and tilting. (Id.)
wherein the substrate has a first circuit and a second circuit;	Fig. 3F invention discloses multiple circuits. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53). Fig. 3F invention can be used with Fig. 3D invention. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-52) Fig. 3D invention can be used with invention of Fig. 12c, i.e. substrate 912. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 15-24).

wherein the lamp driver circuit is electrically connected to the first circuit and the second circuit;	See above disclosure.
wherein a first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of the light emitted by the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes;	See above disclosure.
wherein a second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of the light emitted by the second portion of the plurality of the light emitting diodes;	See above disclosure.
wherein the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a first color and the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a second color different from the first color;	Fig. 3D invention shows light emitting diodes of different colors. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 18-25, Fig. 3D) The substrates 812 and 912, instead of the LED patterns shown, may have a different number of light sources or patterns and may incorporate embodiments like that shown in Figs. 3D and 3E. Patent, col. 16, lns. 21-24
wherein the second color is generated by white light emitting diodes; and	Fig. 3D and Fig. 3E inventions show white light emitting diodes. (Patent , col, 12, lns. 1-54).
wherein the communications component can receive a control command for varying either the intensity of the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes or the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes to change the color temperature of the light emitted from the plurality of light emitting diodes.	Fig. 12c invention has control circuit or lamp driver circuit 2280 which can receive a signal from communications board 2266 that provides information as to how the plurality of light sources such as 912a may be controlled. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38). Fig. 3F invention for varying intensity of different portions with multiple circuits can be used with Fig. 3D which can be used for substrate 912 of Fig. 12c. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53; col. 11, lns. 50-52; col. 16, lns. 15-24). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54)
14. (amended) The lighting apparatus of	

claim13 wherein the first color is generated by yellow light emitting diodes.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
15. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 13 wherein the first color is generated by amber light emitting diodes.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
16. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim13 wherein the first color is generated by any of red, blue, or green light emitting diodes.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54)
17. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 14 wherein varying the light intensity emitted by the fist portion or the second portion of the	"The disadvantage to constructing a light source of white continuous spectrum LEDs is that color variations can not be provided. When providing a lighting instrument constructed of a plurality of white LEDs it can be of great

plurality of light emitting diodes changes the color temperature of the light projected on to a surface.	advantage to adjust the color temperature of the emitted light. This advantage is similar to the manual selection of prior art fluorescent lamps that are "cool white" or "soft white". By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. The white continuous spectrum LED and an additional wavelength LED may either be individual LEDs separately packaged and fixed to a substrate or they may be manufactured so that both LEDs are contained within a single housing and the housing is fixed to the substrate." (Patent, col. 3, ln. 61 – col. 4, ln. 10).
18. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 15 wherein varying the light intensity emitted by the first portion or the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes changes the color temperature of the light projected on to a surface.	See claim 17.
19. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 16 wherein varying the light intensity emitted by the first portion or the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes changes the color temperature of the light projected on to a surface.	See claim 17.
20. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 13 wherein an electrical component located within the base housing.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
21. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 20 wherein the electrical component is a processor.	See Claim 20.
22. (twice amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 20 further comprising wherein the lamp housing can pan and tilt in relation to the base housing by a motor.	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing (or base housing) 960. Motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronic housing. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28).
23. (twice amended) The lighting apparatus of	The lamp housing 970, can be rotated relative

claim 20 wherein a position of the lamp housing relative to the base housing is caused by remote control.	to the base housing 960 by remote control. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-28). In yet another embodiment a multiparameter light is disclosed that utilizes a plurality of remote controlled light sources in addition to remote controlled motors to vary the focus, color, position and intensity of the light emitted by the multiparameter light. Several multiparameter lights each utilizing a plurality of light sources may be remotely controlled by an operator or computer control system. (Patent col. 3 lns. 20-26)
24. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 20 further comprising a communications line and the communications line can provide a control signal.	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30) A control signal may be provided via communications line 2290 to control circuit 2280. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 30-33).
25. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 13 further comprising ventilation holes; and wherein the ventilation holes are located in the substrate in proximity to any of the light emitting diodes of the first or second portions	Substrate 912 may have ventilation holes similar to those shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 42-49; Figs. 9A, 9B). Ventilation holes shown in Figs. 9A and 9B are in the substrate 1112 and in close proximity to LEDs. (Patent Fig. 9A and 9B).
26. The lighting apparatus of claim 25 further comprising a fan; and wherein the fan forces air through the ventilation holes.	Airflow may be exhaused by a fan 970. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 43-50). Fan 1270 forces air through ventilation holes. (Patent, col. 17, lns. 24-28).
27. (amended) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Fig. 3F shows a substrate 2312. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 9-13, Fig. 3F).
a plurality of light emitting diodes;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).

	LEDs 2312a-p in Fig. 3F are mounted to the substrate. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 37-42; Fig. 3F).
a lamp driver circuit;	Lamp driver circuit 2280. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c)
a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
a first housing in which the substrate is located;	Lamp or first housing 970 includes substrate 912. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 3-4).
wherein the substrate has a first circuit and a second circuit;	Fig. 3F invention discloses multiple circuits. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53). Fig. 3F invention can be used with Fig. 3D invention. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-52) Fig. 3D invention can be used with invention of Fig. 12c, i.e. substrate 912. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 15-24).
wherein the lamp driver circuit is electrically connected to the first circuit and the second circuit;	See above disclosure.
wherein a first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of the light emitted by the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes;	See above disclosure.
wherein a second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of the light emitted by the second portion of the plurality of the light emitting diodes;	See above disclosure.
wherein the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a first color and the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a second color different from the first color;	Fig. 3D invention shows light emitting diodes of different colors. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 18-25, Fig. 3D) The substrates 812 and 912, instead of the LED patterns shown, may have a different number of light sources or patterns and may incorporate embodiments like that shown in Figs. 3D and 3E. Patent, col. 16, lns. 21-24
wherein the second color is generated by white light emitting diodes; and	Fig. 3D and Fig. 3E inventions show white light emitting diodes. (Patent , col, 12, lns. 1-54).
wherein the communications component can receive a control command for varying	Fig. 12c invention has control circuit or lamp driver circuit 2280 which can receive a signal from communications board 2266 that

either the intensity of the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes or the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes to change the color temperature of the light emitted from the plurality of light emitting diodes.	provides information as to how the plurality of light sources such as 912a may be controlled. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38). Fig. 3F invention for varying intensity of different portions with multiple circuits can be used with Fig. 3D which can be used for substrate 912 of Fig. 12c. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53; col. 11, lns. 50-52; col. 16, lns. 15-24). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54)
and further comprising a variable filter.	Variable filter 1913 which may be mounted after the light sources 912a-f. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50).
28. The lighting apparatus of claim 27 wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal emulsion filter.	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50)
29. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 28 wherein the variable filter is mounted to the first housing wherein each of the light emitting diodes of the first and second portions emit light in a direction passing through the filter.	Variable filter 1913 is shown as part of and mounted to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 1-4). Diodes on substrate 912 emit light in direction passing through filter 1913.
30. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 29 wherein a control command can vary the optical state of the filter	The liquid crystal emulsion filter 1913 can be controlled by a control signal via communications line 2295, wherein the communications line 2295 is external to the second housing or electronics housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38).
31. The lighting apparatus of claim 13 wherein the substrate is a flexible substrate.	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
32. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 31 wherein the substrate is a curved substrate.	Substrate may be a curved substrate. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 27-30).
33. (twice amended) A lighting apparatus comprising:	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110

a substrate;	has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a base housing;	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a lamp housing, in which the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a plurality of light emitting diodes comprised of a first portion and a second portion each of the first and the second portion emitting light having an intensity;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
means for remote positioning of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing so that an actual azimuth of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined azimuth value and an actual elevation of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined elevation value, and so that light from the plurality of light emitting diodes is projected onto a predetermined location of a projection surface as determined by the actual azimuth and the actual elevation, and in response to one or more control signals which specify the predetermined azimuth value and the predetermined elevation value;	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing 960. Means such as including motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28). Prior art of multiparameter lights, including U.S. Patent No. 3,845,351, disclosed which include illumination of stage or studio in which parameters of azimuth, elevation are set to values provided by control signals. (Patent, col. 1, lns. 55-64; U.S. patent no. 3,845,351, col. 3, lns. 45-60; col. 5, lns. 44-55, claim 1, first paragraph). Electronics (or base) housing 960 may house control circuits, and motors (not shown) used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of lamp housing 970 in relation to electronics (base) housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, second paragraph) Mulltiple light sources projected upon the set, or surface to be projected upon, behind a subject to, for example, provide look like setting sun. (Patent, col. 12, lns. 1-25). Motors (not shown) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronics (base) housing. (Patent, col. 15, second paragraph). More than one swivel point may be provided for panning and tilting. (Id.)
a variable filter;	Variable filter 1913 which may be mounted after the light sources 912a-f. (Patent, col. 18,

	lns. 45-50). In yet another embodiment of the invention a variable light diffusing filter is included after the light sources. The variable light diffusing filter may be a variable filter such as a liquid crystal emulsion spread between sheets of conductive plastic. (Patent, col. 5, lns 56-60)
a lamp driver;	Lamp driver circuit 2280. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c)
a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
wherein the substrate has a first circuit and a second circuit; wherein the lamp driver is electrically connected to the first circuit and the second circuit; wherein the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of the light emitted by the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of the light emitted by the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a first color and the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a second color different from the first color; wherein the light emitted from the first portion and the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes is emitted through the variable filter; and wherein the communications component can receive a control command for varying control information to the variable filter.	Fig. 3F invention discloses multiple circuits. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53). Fig. 3F invention can be used with Fig. 3D invention. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-52) Fig. 3D invention can be used with invention of Fig. 12c, i.e. substrate 912. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 15-24). Fig. 3D invention shows light emitting diodes of different colors. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 18-25, Fig. 3D). Variable filter 1913 is shown as part of and mounted to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 1-4). Diodes on substrate 912 emit light in direction passing through filter 1913. The liquid crystal emulsion filter 1913 can be controlled by a control signal via communications line 2295, wherein the communications line 2295 is external to the second housing or electronics housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38).
34. The lighting apparatus of claim 33 wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal filter.	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50) In yet another embodiment of the invention a variable light diffusing filter is included after the light sources. The variable light diffusing filter may be a variable filter such as a liquid crystal emulsion spread between sheets of conductive plastic. (Patent, col. 5, lns 56-60)

35. (twice amended) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes of a plurality of light emitting diodes each of which is fixed to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a lamp housing wherein the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a base housing;	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
means for remote positioning of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing so that an actual azimuth of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined azimuth value and an actual elevation of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined elevation value, and so that light from the plurality of light emitting diodes is projected onto a predetermined location of a projection surface as determined by the actual azimuth and the actual elevation, and in response to one or more control signals which specify the predetermined azimuth value and the predetermined elevation value;	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing 960. Means such as including motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28). Prior art of multiparameter lights, including U.S. Patent No. 3,845,351, disclosed which include illumination of stage or studio in which parameters of azimuth, elevation are set to values provided by control signals. (Patent, col. 1, lns. 55-64; U.S. patent no. 3,845,351, col. 3, lns. 45-60; col. 5, lns. 44-55, claim 1, first paragraph). Electronics (or base) housing 960 may house control circuits, and motors (not shown) used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of lamp housing 970 in relation to electronics (base) housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, second paragraph) Mulltiple light sources projected upon the set, or surface to be projected upon, behind a subject to, for example, provide look like setting sun. (Patent, col. 12, lns. 1-25). Motors (not shown) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronics (base) housing. (Patent, col. 15, second paragraph). More than

	one swivel point may be provided for panning and tilting. (Id.)
wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emits light having an intensity;	An array of light emitting diodes 112a-f are used (Patent col. 8 ln 25) Arrows 140a-f shown in Fig. 2B indicate the basic direction of the light energy emitted by the light sources 112a-f, respectively, i.e. the direction of light from source 112a would be shown by arrow 140a. (Patent col. 8 lns 65-67 col. 9 lns 1-2) Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). The light that is projected on a surface by the plurality of light sources that incorporates control over the individual light source intensities (Patent, col. 5 lns 39-41)
wherein the substrate has first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth circuits;	There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10. ln. 9-13)
wherein the first light emitting diode is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 23-36) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65- col. 11 ln 1)
wherein the second light emitting diode is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)

wherein the third light emitting diode is connected to the third circuit and the third circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the third light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65- col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fourth light emitting diode is connected to the fourth circuit and the fourth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fourth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fifth light emitting diode is connected to the fifth circuit and the fifth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fifth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the sixth light emitting diode is connected to the sixth circuit and the sixth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the sixth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)

wherein each of the intensities of light of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and six light emitting diodes can be varied independently of each of the other intensities of light of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth light emitting diodes;	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light of first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wavelengths, respectively;	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) In another embodiment of the present invention a light is constructed with multiple light sources that include multiple wavelengths. The light sources' intensity or enabling may be individually controlled by wavelength groups or each individual LED may be controlled. (Patent col. 2 lns 46-50)
and wherein the comminications component can receive a control command for varying each of the intensities of light of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes.	Fig. 12c invention has control circuit or lamp driver circuit 2280 which can receive a signal from communications board 2266 that provides information as to how the plurality of light sources such as 912a may be controlled. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38). Fig. 3F invention for varying intensity of different portions with multiple circuits can be used with Fig. 3D which can be used for substrate 912 of Fig. 12c. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53; col. 11, lns. 50-52; col. 16, lns. 15-24). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54)
36. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 wherein the first emitting diode emits light of a first color; the second light emitting diode emits light of second color; the third light emitting diode emits light of a third color; and	Fig. 3D embodiment shows red, green, blue, and white LEDs. (Patent, Fig. 3D, col. 11, lns. 18-25) Fig. 3F invention can be used with Fig. 3D. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-54). Amber or yellow LEDs can be used in the present invention. (Patent, col. 2, lns. 59-60). The substrates 812 and 912, instead of the LED patterns shown, may have a different number of light sources or patterns and may incorporate embodiments like that shown in

the fourth light emitting diode emits light of a fourth color; the fifth light emitting diode emits light of a fifth color; the sixth light emitting diode emits light of a sixth color; and wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth colors are different.	Figs. 3D and 3E. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 21-24).
37. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 35 wherein an electrical component is located within the base housing.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
38. The lighting apparatus of claim 37 wherein the electrical component is a battery.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14)
39. (twice amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 37 wherein the lamp housing can pan and tilt in relation to the base housing by a motor.	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic or base housing 960. Motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronic housing. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28).
40. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 39 wherein the rotation of the lamp housing relative to the base housing is caused by remote control.	The first housing or lamp housing 970, can be rotated relative to the second housing or base housing 960 by remote control. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-28). In yet another embodiment a multiparameter light is disclosed that utilizes a plurality of remote controlled light sources in addition to remote controlled motors to vary the focus, color, position and intensity of the light emitted by the multiparameter light. Several multiparameter lights each utilizing a plurality of light sources may be remotely controlled by an operator or computer control system. (Patent col. 3 lns. 20-26) Motors (not shown for simplification) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronic housing 2171. More than one swivel point may be provided to provide panning and tilting of the multiparameter light 2170. (Patent col. 15 lns.16-21)

41. (amended) The lighting apparatus claim 40 wherein a communications line is connected to the base housing.	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing or base housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30)
42. The lighting apparatus of claim 35 further comprising ventilation holes and the ventilation holes are located in the substrate in proximity to any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth light emitting diodes.	Substrate 912 may have ventilation holes similar to those shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 42-49; Figs. 9A, 9B). Ventilation holes shown in Figs. 9A and 9B are in the substrate 1112 and in close proximity to LEDs. (Patent Fig. 9A and 9B).
43. The lighting apparatus of claim 42 further comprising a fan; wherein the fan forces air through the ventilation holes.	Airflow may be exhaused by a fan 970. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 43-50). Fan 1270 forces air through ventilation holes. (Patent, col. 17, lns. 24-28).
44. (twice amended) A lighting apparatus comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes of a plurality of light emitting diodes each of which is fixed to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
a first housing wherein the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emits light having an intensity;	An array of light emitting diodes 112a-f are used (Patent col. 8 ln 25) Arrows 140a-f shown in Fig. 2B indicate the basic direction of the light energy emitted by the light sources 112a-f, respectively, i.e. the direction of light from source 112a would be shown by arrow 140a. (Patent col. 8 lns 65-67 col. 9 lns 1-2)

	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). The light that is projected on a surface by the plurality of light sources that incorporates control over the individual light source intensities (Patent, col. 5 lns 39-41)
wherein the substrate has first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth circuits;	There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10. ln. 9-13)
wherein the first light emitting diode is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 23-36) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65- col. 11 ln 1)
wherein the second light emitting diode is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the third light emitting diode is connected to the third circuit and the third circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the third light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65- col 11 ln 1)

wherein the fourth light emitting diode is connected to the fourth circuit and the fourth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fourth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fifth light emitting diode is connected to the fifth circuit and the fifth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fifth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the sixth light emitting diode is connected to the sixth circuit and the sixth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the sixth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein each of the intensities of light of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and six light emitting diodes can be varied independently of each of the other intensities of light of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth light emitting diodes;	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light of first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wavelengths, respectively;	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6)

	In another embodiment of the present invention a light is constructed with multiple light sources that include multiple wavelengths. The light sources' intensity or enabling may be individually controlled by wavelength groups or each individual LED may be controlled. (Patent col. 2 lns 46-50)
and wherein the comminications component can receive a control command for varying each of the intensities of light of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes; and	Fig. 12c invention has control circuit or lamp driver circuit 2280 which can receive a signal from communications board 2266 that provides information as to how the plurality of light sources such as 912a may be controlled. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38). Fig. 3F invention for varying intensity of different portions with multiple circuits can be used with Fig. 3D which can be used for substrate 912 of Fig. 12c. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53; col. 11, lns. 50-52; col. 16, lns. 15-24). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54)
and further comprising a variable filter.	Variable filter 1913. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50).
45. The lighting apparatus of claim 44 wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal emulsion filter.	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50)
46. The lighting apparatus of claim 44 wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light in a direction passing through the filter.	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light from the LEDs, such as 912a, comes out through the variable filter 1913 from the lamp housing 970. (Col. 19, lns. 5-10; Fig. 12C).
47. The lighting apparatus of claim 44 further including a communications line and wherein the variable filter can be varied by communications received over the communications line.	The liquid crystal emulsion filter 1913 can be controlled by a control signal via communications line 2295, wherein the communications line 2295 is external to the second housing or electronics housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38).

48. The lighting apparatus of claim 35 wherein the substrate is a flexible substrate.	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
49. The lighting apparatus of claim 35 wherein the substrate is a curved substrate.	Substrate may be a curved substrate. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 27-30).
50. (twice amended) A lighting apparatus for projecting light onto a projection surface comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Substrate 2312 is shown in Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 9-35).
first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes of a plurality of light emitting diodes, each of which is fixed to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Light emitting diodes 2312a-p are shown in Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 36-52).
a lamp housing in which the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
a base housing;	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
means for remote positioning of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing so that an actual azimuth of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined azimuth value and an actual elevation of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined elevation value, and so that light from the plurality of light emitting diodes is projected onto a predetermined location of a projection surface as determined by the actual azimuth and the actual elevation, and in response to one or more control signals which specify the predetermined azimuth value and the predetermined elevation value;	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing 960. Means such as including motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28). Prior art of multiparameter lights, including U.S. Patent No. 3,845,351, disclosed which include illumination of stage or studio in which parameters of azimuth, elevation are set to values provided by control signals. (Patent, col. 1, lns. 55-64; U.S. patent no. 3,845,351, col. 3, lns. 45-60; col. 5, lns. 44-55, claim 1, first paragraph). Electronics (or base) housing 960 may house control circuits, and motors (not shown) used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of lamp housing 970 in relation to electronics (base) housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, second paragraph)

	Mulltiple light sources projected upon the set, or surface to be projected upon, behind a subject to, for example, provide look like setting sun. (Patent, col. 12, lns. 1-25). Motors (not shown) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronics (base) housing. (Patent, col. 15, second paragraph). More than one swivel point may be provided for panning and tilting. (Id.)
a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light having an intensity;	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light emitting diodes 2312a-p emit light. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 10-67, Fig. 3F) The light that is projected on a surface by the plurality of light sources that incorporates control over the individual light source intensities (Patent, col. 5 lns 39-41)
wherein the substrate has first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth circuits;	There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10 ln 12)
wherein the first light emitting diode is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the second light emitting diode is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also

	meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the third light emitting diode is connected to the third circuit and the third circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the third light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fourth light emitting diode is connected to the fourth circuit and the fourth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fourth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the sixth light emitting diode is connected to the sixth circuit and the sixth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the sixth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein each of the light intensities of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and six light emitting diodes can be varied independently of each of the other light intensities of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth light emitting diodes;	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
and wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes all emit light of a first color; and	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color.

	(Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
wherein the communications componet can receive a control command for varying each of the light intensities of each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes.	Control signal applied to communications board 2266 via communications line 2295. (Patent, col. 19, ln. 20-35). Communications board 2266 provides signal to control circuit that provides information as to how plurality of light sources may be controlled. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 20-35).
51. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 further comprising a seventh light emitting diode which emits light having an intensity; wherein the substrate has a seventh circuit; wherein the seventh light emitting diode is connected to the seventh circuit; wherein the seventh circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the seventh light emitting diode; and wherein the seventh light emitting diode emits light of a second color different than the first color.	The embodiment of Fig. 3F shows more than seven light emitting diodes which emit light having an intensity. (Patent, Fig. 3F; Col. 10, lns. 37-67). There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F, including a seventh circuit connected to a seventh light emitting diode. (Id.) The seventh circuit can vary the intensity of the light from the seventh LED. (Id.). Fig. 3F can be combined with Fig. 3D, which shows different colored LEDs. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-54, Fig. 3D, Fig. 3F).
52. The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein the first color is white.	Substrate 1012 may be similar to previous substrates but may be provided with white continuous spectrum LEDs. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 25-48). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54) By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. (Patent, col 4 lns 1-5)

53. The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is amber.	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
54. The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is yellow	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns. 59-60) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
55. The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is red.	The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54)
56. (twice amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the intensity of the first color is varied to change the color temperature of the light projected onto the projection surface by the lighting apparatus.	"The disadvantage to constructing a light source of white continuous spectrum LEDs is that color variations can not be provided. When providing a lighting instrument constructed of a plurality of white LEDs it can be of great advantage to adjust the color temperature of the emitted light. This advantage is similar to the manual selection of prior art fluorescent lamps that are "cool white" or "soft white". By incorporating at least one additional wavelength light source such as an amber or yellow LED types, the perceived color of the light emitted by

	the white LEDs can be altered from a "cool" or bluish white to a "soft" or yellowish light. The white continuous spectrum LED and an additional wavelength LED may either be individual LEDs separately packaged and fixed to a substrate or they may be manufactured so that both LEDs are contained within a single housing and the housing is fixed to the substrate." (Patent, col. 3, ln. 61 – col. 4, ln. 10).
57. (twice amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the intensity of the second color is varied to change the color temperature of the light projected onto the projection surface by the lighting apparatus.	See Claim 56.
58. (amended The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein an electrical component is located within the base housing.	The apparatus or flashlight 110 includes a second or base housing or case 124. (Patent, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
59. The lighting apparatus of claim 58 wherein the electrical component is a battery.	An electrical component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
60. (twice amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 58 wherein the lamp housing can pan and tilt in relation to the base housing by a motor.	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing or base housing 960. Motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronic housing. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28).
61. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 60 wherein the rotation of the lamp housing relative to the base housing is caused by remote control.	The first housing or lamp housing 970, can be rotated relative to the second housing or base housing 960 by remote control. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-28). In yet another embodiment a multiparameter light is disclosed that utilizes a plurality of remote controlled light sources in addition to remote controlled motors to vary the focus, color, position and intensity of the light emitted by the multiparameter light. Several multiparameter lights each utilizing a plurality of light sources may be remotely controlled by an operator or computer control system. (Patent col. 3 lns. 20-26)

	Motors (not shown for simplification) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronic housing 2171. More than one swivel point may be provided to provide panning and tilting of the multiparameter light 2170. (Patent col. 15 lns.16-21)
62. (twice amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 61 wherein a communications line is connected to the base housing.	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing or base housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30)
63. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 50 further comprising ventilation holes and the ventilation holes are located in the substrate in proximity to any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth light emitting diodes.	Substrate 912 may have ventilation holes similar to those shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 42-49; Figs. 9A, 9B). Ventilation holes shown in Figs. 9A and 9B are in the substrate 1112 and in close proximity to LEDs. (Patent Fig. 9A and 9B).
64. The lighting apparatus of claim 63 further comprising a fan; and wherein the fan forces air through the ventilation holes.	Airflow may be exhaused by a fan 970. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 43-50). Fan 1270 forces air through ventilation holes. (Patent, col. 17, lns. 24-28).
65. (amended) A lighting apparatus for projecting light onto a surface comprising: a substrate;	Fig. 2A, of the patent specification, for example, shows an apparatus or flashlight 110. (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,893, hereinafter "patent", col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). The flashlight 110 has a substrate 112. (Id.) Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Substrate 2312 is shown in Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 9-35).
first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes of a plurality of light emitting diodes, each of which is fixed to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Light emitting diodes 2312a-p are shown in Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 36-52).
a first housing in which the substrate is located;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4).

a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
wherein each of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes emit light having an intensity;	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light emitting diodes 2312a-p emit light. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 10-67, Fig. 3F) The light that is projected on a surface by the plurality of light sources that incorporates control over the individual light source intensities (Patent, col. 5 lns 39-41)
wherein the substrate has first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth circuits;	There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Patent, col. 10 ln 12)
wherein the first light emitting diode is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the second light emitting diode is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the third light emitting diode is connected to the third circuit and the third circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the third light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In

	this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the fourth light emitting diode is connected to the fourth circuit and the fourth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the fourth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein the sixth light emitting diode is connected to the sixth circuit and the sixth circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the sixth light emitting diode;	Leds 2312a and 2312p are in a discrete circuit which includes center contact 2315 and terminal 2319c. Similarly LEDs 2312b and 2312i are in a discrete circuit (Patent, col. 10 lns 33-26) The LEDs may be controlled individually. In this way each LED's intensity (intensity is also meant to refer to on and off and or as well as brightness) could be varied per individual LED. (Patent, cols. 10 lns 65-67 col 11 ln 1)
wherein each of the light intensities of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and six light emitting diodes can be varied independently of each of the other light intensities of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth light emitting diodes;	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities. (Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
and wherein the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes all emit light of a first color; and	This could be an advantage when providing control access to multi color systems or different intensity levels of each specific color. (Patent, col. 11 lns 3-6) The plurality of light sources may consist of light sources that emit wavelengths for red, green and blue light. (Patent col. 2 lns. 53-54) The multiple light sources may also contain additional wavelength LEDs such as amber or yellow LEDs. (Patent col. 2 lns 59-60)
wherein the communications component can receive a control command for varying each of the light intensities of each of the first, second,	Control signal applied to communications board 2266 via communications line 2295. (Patent, col. 19, ln. 20-35). Communications board

third, fourth, fifth and sixth light emitting diodes; and	2266 provides signal to control circuit that provides information as to how plurality of light sources may be controlled. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 20-35).
further comprising a variable filter.	Variable filter 1913 which may be mounted after the light sources 912a-f. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50).
66. The lighting apparatus of claim 65 wherein the variable filter is a liquid crystal emulsion filter.	Variable filter 1913 may be a liquid crystal emulsion filter. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 45-50)
67. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 65 wherein any of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth light emitting diodes emit light in a direction passing through the filter.	Light emitting diodes 112a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 25-37; col. 8, ln. 61 – col. 9, ln. 9). Light emitting diodes 912a-f emit light. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Each is arranged to project light on to a surface from the first housing (i.e. holder 118 or lamp housing 970). Light from the LEDs, such as 912a, comes out through the variable filter 1913 from the lamp housing 970. (Col. 19, lns. 5-10; Fig. 12C).
68. The lighting apparatus of claim 65 further including a communications line and wherein the variable filter can be varied by communications received over the communications line.	The liquid crystal emulsion filter 1913 can be controlled by a control signal via communications line 2295, wherein the communications line 2295 is external to the second housing or electronics housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38).
69. The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein the substrate is a flexible substrate.	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
70. The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein the substrate is a curved substrate	Substrate may be a curved substrate. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 27-30).
71. The lighting apparatus of claim 50 wherein the first color is ultraviolet.	Ultraviolet LED light sources can be used. (Patent, col. 4, lns. 22-25)
72. The lighting apparatus of claim 51 wherein the second color is ultraviolet.	Ultraviolet LED light sources can be used. (Patent, col. 4, lns. 22-25)
73. (twice amended) A lighting device for projecting light onto a surface comprising: a lamp housing;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)

the lamp housing comprising a substrate and a plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein the substrate has a first circuit and a second circuit; wherein a first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein a second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a first color and the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a second color different from the first color; wherein the plurality of light emitting diodes have respective directions of light energy emission;	Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). LEDs 2312a-p in Fig. 3F are mounted to the substrate. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 37-42; Fig. 3F). Fig. 3F invention discloses multiple circuits. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53). Fig. 3F invention can be used with Fig. 3D invention. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-52) Fig. 3D invention can be used with invention of Fig. 12c, i.e. substrate 912. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 15-24). There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Id.) The circuits can vary the intensity of the light from the LEDs. (Id.). Fig. 3F can be combined with Fig. 3D, which shows different colored LEDs. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-54, Fig. 3D, Fig. 3F). The plurality of light emitting diodes have respective directions of light energy emission. (Patent, Fig. 12c).
a base housing;	The apparatus or flashlight 110 includes a second housing, base housing or case 124. (Patent, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
means for remote positioning of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing so that an actual azimuth of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined azimuth value and an actual elevation of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined elevation value, and so that light from the plurality of light emitting diodes is projected onto a predetermined location of a projection surface as determined by the actual azimuth and the actual elevation, and in response to one or more control signals which specify the predetermined azimuth value and the predetermined elevation value; and	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing 960. Means such as including motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28). Prior art of multiparameter lights, including U.S. Patent No. 3,845,351, disclosed which include illumination of stage or studio in which parameters of azimuth, elevation are set to values provided by control signals. (Patent, col. 1, lns. 55-64; U.S. patent no. 3,845,351, col. 3, lns. 45-60; col. 5, lns. 44-55, claim 1, first paragraph). Electronics (or base) housing 960 may house control circuits, and motors (not shown)

	used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of lamp housing 970 in relation to electronics (base) housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, second paragraph) Mulltiple light sources projected upon the set, or surface to be projected upon, behind a subject to, for example, provide look like setting sun. (Patent, col. 12, lns. 1-25). Motors (not shown) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronics (base) housing. (Patent, col. 15, second paragraph). More than one swivel point may be provided for panning and tilting. (Id.)
a power applying component disposed in the base housing; wherein the power applying component is electrically coupled to the light emitting diodes for applying power to the light emitting diodes; and	A power applying component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
wherein the lamp housing is rotationally mounted to the base housing for revolving the lamp housing relative to the base housing to vary the direction of light energy emission relative to the base housing.	The threaded holder 118 has internal grooves 118c which can be threaded or screwed onto threads 120 which are mounted to the case 124. (Patent col. 8, lns. 1-14; fig 2A)
74. (amended) A lighting device for projecting light onto a surface comprising: a first housing;	The substrate 112 is located in a first housing or holder 118. (Patent, Fig. 2A, col. 7, ln. 64, - col. 8, ln. 14) The substrate 912 is located in a first housing or lamp housing 970. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
the first housing comprising a substrate and a plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein the substrate has a first circuit and a second circuit; wherein a first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein a second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes are connected	Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). LEDs 2312a-p in Fig. 3F are mounted to the substrate. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 37-42; Fig. 3F). Fig. 3F invention discloses multiple circuits. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53). Fig. 3F invention can be used with Fig. 3D invention. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-52) Fig. 3D invention can be used with invention of Fig. 12c, i.e. substrate 912. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 15-24). There are eight discrete circuits shown in the embodiment of Fig. 3F. (Id.) The circuits can

to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes; wherein the first portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a first color and the second portion of the plurality of light emitting diodes emits light of a second color different from the first color; wherein the plurality of light emitting diodes have respective directions of light energy emission;	vary the intensity of the light from the LEDs. (Id.). Fig. 3F can be combined with Fig. 3D, which shows different colored LEDs. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-54, Fig. 3D, Fig. 3F). The plurality of light emitting diodes have respective directions of light energy emission. (Patent, Fig. 12c).
a power applying component disposed in the base housing; wherein the power applying component is electrically coupled to the light emitting diodes for applying power to the light emitting diodes; and	A power applying component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) An electrical component, such as processor 2266, is located in electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4).
wherein the lamp housing is rotationally mounted to the base housing for revolving the lamp housing relative to the base housing to vary the direction of light energy emission relative to the base housing.	The threaded holder 118 has internal grooves 118c which can be threaded or screwed onto threads 120 which are mounted to the case 124. (Patent col. 8, lns. 1-14; fig 2A)
and further comprising a flexible substrate, wherein:	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C)
the first housing comprises a threaded holder;	In the embodiment of Figs. 2A & 2B, threaded holder 118 can be a first housing. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 64- col. 8, ln. 15).
the light emitting diodes are mounted on the flexible substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
the flexible substrate is mounted in the threaded holder;	Flexible substrate 212 is mounted on the threaded holder 118. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 64- col. 8, ln. 15).

the second housing comprises a threaded case;	Case 124 has threads 120. (Patent, col. 8, lns. 1-5).
the power applying component comprises a battery; and	A power applying component or battery 122 is located within the second housing or case 124. (Fig. 2A, col. 7., ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14)
the threaded holder engages the threaded case and is manually rotatable relative to the case for varying the basic directions of light energy emission relative to the case by deformation of the flexible substrate.	Threaded holder 118 engages the threaded case 124 and is manually rotatable relative to the case 124 for varying the basic directions of light energy emission relative to the case 124 by deformation of the flexible substrate 112.
75. (amended) The lighting device of claim 73 further comprising a flexible substrate and an actuator coupled to the flexible substrate, wherein:	Substrate 212 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, col. 7, lns. 63-66). Substrate 912 is a flexible substrate. (Patent, substrate 912 flexed from state in Fig. 7B to state in Fig. 7C) A motor 950 is coupled to the substrate 912 and can be used to deform the substrate 912. (col. 19, 39-41) A motor is known in the art to be a type of actuator.
the light emitting diodes are mounted on the flexible substrate;	Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59).
the flexible substrate is mounted in the lamp housing;	Flexible substrate 912 is mounted in the lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 7C).
the base housing comprises an electronics housing;	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base or electronics housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
the power applying component comprises an internal power supply; and	In the flashlight embodiment of Fig. 2A & 2B, spring 126 and conductor 130 electrically couple the power applying component to the light emitting diodes for applying power. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 63- col. 8, ln. 14) In the multiparameter light embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, electrical connection points on the substrate may be connected by an electrical connector to an internal power supply. (Patent, col. 15, lns. 44-48).
the actuator is controllable for varying the basic directions of light energy emission	The term "basic directions of light energy emission" is introduced for the LEDs in the

relative to the electronics housing by deformation of the flexible substrate.	context of the flashlight embodiment of Figs. 2A and 2B (Patent, col. 8, ln. 65 – col. 9, ln. 9 and Fig. 2B (140a-f)), and is necessarily applicable to the LEDs as used in the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C.
76. (twice amended) The lighting device of claim 73 further comprising a yoke, wherein the yoke is mounted for rotation to the lamp housing;	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64). The substrate 912 (used in Fig. 12c) is also used in Fig. 7B. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 10-14).
wherein the yoke is mounted for rotation to the base housing;	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64).
wherein the lamp housing is rotated in relation to the base housing by a motor; wherein the base housing comprises an electronics housing; and	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base or electronics housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
the power applying component comprises an internal power supply.	In the flashlight embodiment of Fig. 2A & 2B, spring 126 and conductor 130 electrically couple the power applying component to the light emitting diodes for applying power. (Patent, Figs. 2A and 2B, col. 7, ln. 63- col. 8, ln. 14) In the multiparameter light embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, electrical connection points on the substrate may be connected by an electrical connector to an internal power supply. (Patent, col. 15, lns. 44-48).
77. (amended) The lighting device of claim 76 further comprising a communications line and the communications line is connected to the base housing.	Communications line 2295 is connected to electronic housing or base housing 960 and to lamp housing 970. (Patent, Fig. 12C, col. 19, lns. 29-30)
78. (twice amended) An apparatus comprising: a lamp housing;	In Figs. 2A-2B, threaded holder 118 is or is part of a housing and transparent cover 116 is an optically transparent area thereof. (Patent, Figs. 2A-2B, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14). In Figs. 7A-7C, lamp housing 870 is or is part of a

	housing and the open area in front of the LEDs is an optically transparent area thereof. (Patent, Figs. 7A-7C, col. 15, lns. 50-57).
a substrate disposed in the housing, the substrate having a plurality of individually controllable circuits; and	Fig. 3F shows a substrate 2312 having a plurality of individually controllable circuits. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-35).
first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes respectively fixed to the circuits of the substrate for directing light from the lamp housing;	Fig. 3C shows first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes respectively for directing light through optically transparent area. (Patent, Fig. 3C).
a base housing;	The apparatus or flashlight 110 includes a second housing, base housing or case 124. (Patent, col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
means for remote positioning of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing so that an actual azimuth of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined azimuth value and an actual elevation of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined elevation value, and so that light from the plurality of light emitting diodes is projected onto a predetermined location of a projection surface as determined by the actual azimuth and the actual elevation, and in response to one or more control signals which specify the predetermined azimuth value and the predetermined elevation value; and	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing 960. Means such as including motors (not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28). Prior art of multiparameter lights, including U.S. Patent No. 3,845,351, disclosed which include illumination of stage or studio in which parameters of azimuth, elevation are set to values provided by control signals. (Patent, col. 1, lns. 55-64; U.S. patent no. 3,845,351, col. 3, lns. 45-60; col. 5, lns. 44-55, claim 1, first paragraph). Electronics (or base) housing 960 may house control circuits, and motors (not shown) used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of lamp housing 970 in relation to electronics (base) housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, second paragraph) Mulltiple light sources projected upon the set, or surface to be projected upon, behind a subject to, for example, provide look like setting sun. (Patent, col. 12, lns. 1-25). Motors (not shown) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronics (base) housing. (Patent, col. 15, second paragraph). More than one swivel point may be provided for panning and tilting. (Id.)
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes have respectively	The light emitting diodes may have independently variable light intensities.

independently variable light intensities;	(Patent, col. 10, ln. 65- col. 11, ln. 1).
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes emit light of first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wavelengths, respectively; and	The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth light emitting diodes may emit first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wavelengths respectively of different colors. (Patent, summary, col. 2, ln. 45- col. 3, ln. 2). The substrates 812 and 912, instead of the LED patterns shown, may have a different number of light sources or patterns and may incorporate embodiments like that shown in Figs. 3D and 3E. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 21-24)
wherein the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth wavelengths produce respectively different colors.	See Above.
79. (amended) A lighting apparatus for projecting light onto a surface comprising:	Figs. 12A-12C shows a multiparameter lighting apparatus 1910 which includes a substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). Fig. 3F shows a substrate 2312. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 9-13, Fig. 3F).
a substrate;	See Above.
a lamp housing in which the substrate is located;	Lamp housing 970 includes substrate 912. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 3-4).
a base housing:	The multiparameter light device 1910 includes a second housing or base housing 960. (Patent, Figs. 12A-C, col. 19, lns. 1-4)
a yoke;	In the multiparameter embodiment of Figs. 7A-7C, the yoke 866 is connected to electronics housing 860 by a bearing arrangement 864, and to the lamp housing 870 by additional bearing arrangements 868a and 868b, which bearing arrangements allow the lamp housing 870 to pan and tilt the light emitted by the lamp housing 870 in relation to the electronics housing 860 (Patent, col. 15, lns. 58-64). The substrate 912 (used in Fig. 12c) is also used in Fig. 7B. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 10-14).
a first, a second and a third light emitting diode of a plurality of light emitting diodes, each of which is fixed to the substrate;	Light emitting diodes 112a-112f are fixedly mounted to the substrate 112. (Patent, Fig. 2A, Col. 7, ln. 64 – col. 8, ln. 14) Light emitting diodes 912a-f are mounted to the substrate 912. (Patent, col. 18, lns. 35-59). LEDs 2312a-p in Fig. 3F are mounted to the substrate. (Patent, col. 10, lns. 37-42; Fig. 3F).
means for remote positioning of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing so that an actual azimuth of the lamp housing	In Fig. 12c embodiment, the lamp housing 970 can pan and tilt in relation to the electronic housing 960. Means such as including motors

with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined azimuth value and an actual elevation of the lamp housing with respect to the base housing is set to a predetermined elevation value, and so that light from the plurality of light emitting diodes is projected onto a predetermined location of a projection surface as determined by the actual azimuth and the actual elevation, and in response to one or more control signals which specify the predetermined azimuth value and the predetermined elevation value; and	(not shown) are used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of the lamp housing 970 in relation to the electronics or base housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 23-28). Prior art of multiparameter lights, including U.S. Patent No. 3,845,351, disclosed which include illumination of stage or studio in which parameters of azimuth, elevation are set to values provided by control signals. (Patent, col. 1, lns. 55-64; U.S. patent no. 3,845,351, col. 3, lns. 45-60; col. 5, lns. 44-55, claim 1, first paragraph). Electronics (or base) housing 960 may house control circuits, and motors (not shown) used as in the prior art to remotely control the position of lamp housing 970 in relation to electronics (base) housing 960. (Patent, col. 19, second paragraph) Mulltiple light sources projected upon the set, or surface to be projected upon, behind a subject to, for example, provide look like setting sun. (Patent, col. 12, lns. 1-25). Motors (not shown) are used to remotely swivel the lamp housing 2173 and direct the light emitted by the lamp housing 2173 in relation to the electronics (base) housing. (Patent, col. 15, second paragraph). More than one swivel point may be provided for panning and tilting. (Id.)
a communications component;	Communications board 2266. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-4, Fig. 12c).
wherein each of the first, second and third light emitting diode emits light having an intensity;	See above
wherein the substrate has first, second and third circuits;	Fig. 3F invention discloses multiple circuits. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53). Fig. 3F invention can be used with Fig. 3D invention. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 50-52) Fig. 3D invention can be used with invention of Fig. 12c, i.e. substrate 912. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 15-24).
wherein the first light emitting diode is connected to the first circuit and the first circuit can vary the intensity of the light emitted by the first light emitting diode;	See above.
wherein the second light emitting diode is connected to the second circuit and the second circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the second light emitting diode;	See above.
wherein the third light emitting diode is connected to the third circuit and the third	See above.

circuit can vary the intensity of light emitted by the third light emitting diode;	
wherein each of the light intensities of the first, second and third light emitting diodes can be varied independently of each of the other light intensities of the first, second, and third emitting diodes;	Fig. 3F invention for varying intensity of different portions with multiple circuits can be used with Fig. 3D which can be used for substrate 912 of Fig. 12c. (Patent, Fig. 3F, col. 10, lns. 9-53; col. 11, lns. 50-52; col. 16, lns. 15-24). Each LED of the groups of LEDs shown in Fig 3D are individually controllable by electronic circuitry which may be similar to that of Fig. 3F or with some other circuitry. For example, white LED 371d is individually controllable so that it can be turned on and off individually. (Patent, col 11 lns 50-54)
wherein the first light emitting diode emits light of a first color;	Fig. 3D shows light emitting diodes of at least four different colors. (Patent, col. 11, lns. 18-25, Fig. 3D) The substrates 812 and 912, instead of the LED patterns shown, may have a different number of light sources or patterns and may incorporate embodiments like that shown in Figs. 3D and 3E. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 21-24).
wherein the second light emitting diode emits light of a second color;	See above.
wherein the third light light emitting diode emits light of a third color;	See above.
wherein the communications component can receive a control command for varying any of the light intensities of the first, second and, third light emitting diodes; and wherein the first housing can be positioned in relation to the second housing by remote control.	Fig. 12c invention has control circuit or lamp driver circuit 2280 which can receive a signal from communications board 2266 that provides information as to how the plurality of light sources such as 912a may be controlled. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 29-38). The first housing or lamp housing 970, can be rotated relative to the second housing or base housing 960 by remote control. (Patent, col. 19, lns. 1-28).
80. The lighting apparatus of claim 79 wherein the first color is green, the second color is red and the third color is blue.	Fig. 3D and description shows red, green and blue LEDs. (Patent, Fig. 3D, col. 11, lns. 18-25). The substrates 812 and 912, instead of the LED patterns shown, may have a different number of light sources or patterns and may incorporate embodiments like that shown in Figs. 3D and 3E. (Patent, col. 16, lns. 21-24)

81. (amended) The lighting apparatus of claim 79 wherein the remote control of the lamp housing in relation to the base housing is obtained by a motor.	In yet another embodiment a multiparameter light is disclosed that utilizes a plurality of remote controlled light sources in addition to remote controlled motors to vary the focus, color, position and intensity of the light emitted by the multiparameter light. Several multiparameter lights each utilizing a plurality of light sources may be remotely controlled by an operator or computer control system. (Patent col. 3 lns. 20-26)
82. The lighting apparatus of claim 79 wherein at least one of the first, second or third colors is a white color.	Fig. 3D and description shows white LEDs. (Patent, Fig. 3D, col. 11, lns. 18-25). The substrates 812 and 912, instead of the LED patterns shown, may have a different number of light sources or patterns and may incorporate embodiments like that shown in Figs. 3D and 3E. Patent, col. 16, lns. 21-24

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: June 14, 2011

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